

Chiral Limit and Light Quark Masses in 2+1 Flavor Domain Wall QCD

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Chiral Limit and Light Quark Masses in 2+1 Flavor Domain Wall QCD

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We present results for meson masses and decay constants measured on $24^3 \times 64$ lattices using the domain wall fermion formulation with an extension of the fifth dimension of $L_5 = 16$ for $N_f = 2 + 1$ dynamical quark flavors. The lightest dynamical meson mass in our set-up is around 331 MeV, while partially quenched mesons reach masses as low as 250 MeV. The applicability of $SU(3) \times SU(3)$ and $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ (partially quenched) chiral perturbation theory will be compared and we quote values for the low-energy constants from both approaches. We will extract the average light quark and strange quark masses and use a non-perturbative renormalization technique (RI/MOM) to quote their physical values. The pion and kaon decay constants are determined at those values from our chiral fits and their ratio is used to obtain the CKM-matrix element $|V_{us}|$. The results presented here include statistical errors only.

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Lattice QCD allows us to study QCD phenomenology from first principles by using Monte Carlo techniques. Recent developments in both the computer technology and numerical algorithms have made possible lattice simulations with the correct number of fermion flavors in the vacuum polarization, which are essential for establishing direct connections between lattice simulations and the underlying low-energy QCD. However, the computational cost increases dramatically as one decreases the quark masses in the simulations towards the chiral limit. As such, current lattice simulations still work with quark masses heavier than their physical values, and extrapolations are necessary to obtain meaningful physical results from the simulations with heavy quark masses.

Chiral perturbation theory (χ PT) is a low-energy effective theory which connects physical observables to quark masses in explicit functional forms, and is a useful tool to guide the extrapolations for the lattice QCD simulations. Since it is based on the approximate chiral symmetry of QCD, it is important to have a chiral fermion formulation on the lattice in order to make direct use of the continuum χ PT for the sake of the extrapolations. The domain wall fermion (DWF) formulation is well-suited in this regard, since it preserves exact flavor symmetry, and chiral symmetry is only mildly broken. Its chiral symmetry breaking effect can be quantitatively described by a small additive mass shift called the residual mass, m_{res} . Recent work has shown [1, 2] that, to do chiral extrapolations for domain wall fermions, the only modification to the continuum χ PT is to replace the input quark mass by the sum of the input quark mass and m_{res} , leaving the number of low energy constants unchanged, at least up to terms of $\mathcal{O}(ma)$ which can be viewed as next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO). This is in contrast to the cases of Wilson fermions or staggered fermions, where, at next-to-leading order, a few new low-energy constants need to be introduced to account for the chiral symmetry (Wilson) or flavor symmetry (staggered) breaking effects.

One of the challenges of chiral extrapolations is that it still remains inconclusive what the radius of convergence is for χ PT. Previous results of domain wall fermion simulations [1] have evidence that χ PT at next-to-leading order (NLO) is not sufficient to describe pion masses heavier than 400 MeV. One question to ask is, how light should the pion masses (or quark masses) be for χ PT to achieve the desired accuracy at NLO? In this work we present results for the pseudoscalar meson masses and decay constants from recent domain wall fermion simulations with 2+1 dynamical flavors on the $24^3 \times 64$ lattices at a fixed lattice spacing of about 0.1 fm. The partially quenched pion masses in these simulations are as light as 250 MeV, which gives us an opportunity to check if χ PT is consistent with the lattice data at this lighter mass range. The agreement between the lattice data and the predictions of χ PT in turn enables us to determine physical observables and the light quark masses with better controlled extrapolation errors than naïve linear fits. In this proceedings we combine two talks given at the Lattice 2007 conference, and show our attempts to locate the mass range where χ PT ($\text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(3)$ and $\text{SU}(2) \times \text{SU}(2)$) is applicable, followed by the determinations of f_π , f_K and the physical light (up/down and strange) quark masses. For other physical results obtained from these configurations see [3] and references therein.

1. Numerical Details

The gauge configurations on the $24^3 \times 64$ lattices were generated using the same parameters as the previous simulations on the $16^3 \times 32$ lattices [4]. Specifically, we used the Iwasaki gauge action with $\beta = 2.13$. The extent of the fifth dimension was $L_5 = 16$, and the domain wall height was fixed to $aM_5 = 1.8$. The dynamical strange quark mass, $am_s = 0.04$, was tuned to be approximately its

physical value, and four values of the light dynamical quark mass, am_l , were used to allow for the extrapolations in the light quark mass limit. The rational hybrid Monte Carlo (RHMC) algorithm was applied to generate all the ensembles. The details of the implementation for the RHMC were reported in [5]. The number of thermalized trajectories, in molecular dynamics time units, for the $am_l = 0.005, 0.01, 0.02$ and 0.03 ensembles is 3600, 3600, 1760 and 1760, respectively.

In order to make full use of the partially quenched χ PT formulae [6], we calculated hadron correlators with the input valence quark masses $am_{x,y} \in \{0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04\}$. The lightest input quark mass turns out to be about 1/10 of the strange quark mass when the residual mass is properly included. Focus will be given to the two ensembles with lightest sea quark masses, $am_l = 0.005$ and 0.01 , as these smaller quark masses are more likely to be within the regime where NLO χ PT has reasonable convergence. For these two ensembles, all the non-degenerate meson correlators were constructed from all the different combinations of the six valence quark masses using a Coulomb gauge fixed wall source (W) and either a wall or local sink (L) as part of our weak matrix element project [7]. The quark propagators used in these measurements were obtained from the sum of quark propagators computed from periodic and anti-periodic boundary conditions, to eliminate the boundary effects from the backward-propagating states. For clarity we will denote these correlators as “W-P+A”. Additionally, degenerate hadron correlators with a Coulomb gauge fixed 16^3 box source and a 16^3 -box or local sink were also calculated on these ensembles. Note that correlators constructed from a box source and a box sink violate translational invariance, therefore zero-momentum projection can not be guaranteed. We thus summed over the correlators with all the possible choices for the box sink to achieve the zero-momentum projection. The correlators with a box source were found to have better overlap with the ground states of the baryons, and were used to extract the mass of the Ω^- baryon, which we will utilize to set the lattice scale for our simulations. The measurements were done on 90 gauge configurations on the $am_l = 0.005$ and 0.01 ensembles, and about 45 on the $am_l = 0.02$ and 0.03 ensembles, with two adjacent measurements separated by 40 molecular dynamics time units. For each type of measurement we used two different source locations to reduce the fluctuations within the gauge configurations. The small number of measurements on each ensemble does not allow us to study the autocorrelation time reliably. However, we have checked that blocking the data in intervals of 40 or 80 molecular dynamics time units does not change the statistical errors significantly, which is consistent with the study on the smaller volume [4]. Thus in the following analysis, we choose to block the data into intervals of 80 molecular dynamics time units for the $am_l = 0.005$ and 0.01 ensembles where 90 measurements are available, and into intervals of 40 molecular dynamics time units for the 0.02 and 0.03 ensembles, leaving approximately 45 jackknife samples for each of the four ensembles.

2. Data Analysis

2.1 The Residual Mass m_{res} and Axial Current Renormalization Z_A

As the gauge coupling of this large volume simulation is identical to the $16^3 \times 32$ simulations in [4], we expect the residual mass m_{res} and the axial current renormalization Z_A to be consistent with the results therein up to possible finite volume effects. The residual mass is determined from

the ratio [8]

$$R(t) = \frac{\langle \sum_{\vec{x}} J_{5q}^a(\vec{x}, t) \pi^a(\vec{0}, 0) \rangle}{\langle \sum_{\vec{x}} J_5^a(\vec{x}, t) \pi^a(\vec{0}, 0) \rangle}, \quad (2.1)$$

where J_{5q} is a point-split operator for domain wall fermions. Figure 1 shows the results of $R(t)$ at the four unitary points with $am_x = am_y = am_l$. The horizontal lines represent the fit to a constant from $t = 10$ to 32 for each quark mass, determining $am'_{\text{res}}(am_l)$. The mass-independent residual mass is given by evaluating $am'_{\text{res}}(am_l)$ at $am_l = 0$, and we have

$$am_{\text{res}} = 0.00315(2). \quad (2.2)$$

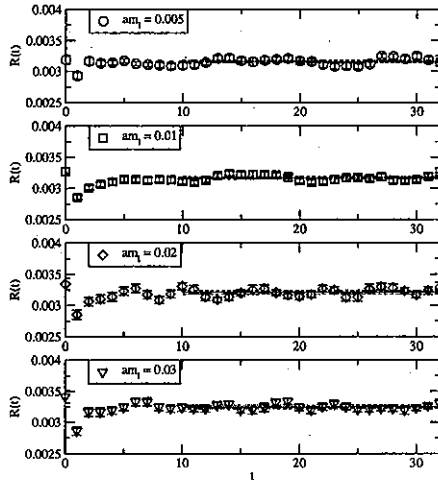


Figure 1: The ratio $R(t)$ used in the determination of the residual mass at the unitary points.

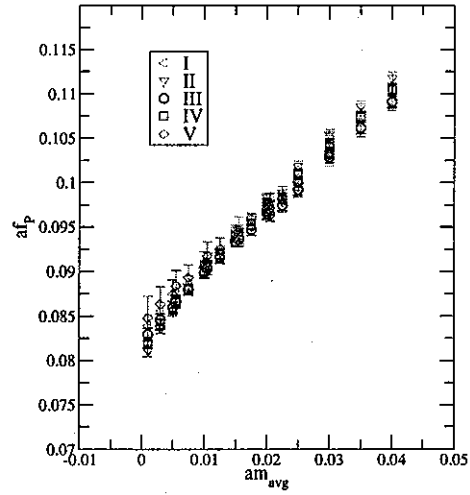


Figure 2: Results for af_P using different methods on the $am_l = 0.005$ ensemble.

The axial current renormalization constant Z_A relates the local axial vector current $\bar{q}(x)\tau^a\gamma_5 q(x)$ to the conserved axial vector current of domain wall fermions [9]. It is determined from the $\mathcal{O}(a^2)$ improved ratio as described in Ref. [9]. Similar to the residual mass, we compute the value of Z_A at each unitary quark mass, and extrapolate to the chiral limit at $am_l = -am_{\text{res}}$, obtaining

$$Z_A = 0.7161(1). \quad (2.3)$$

The results for m_{res} and Z_A are consistent with the previous results in the small volume, indicating no measurable finite volume effects are present for these quantities.

2.2 Pseudoscalar Meson Masses and Decay Constants

This section is devoted to the details of our fitting procedures to obtain the light pseudoscalar meson masses, m_P . There are two types of interpolating operators which overlap with the pseudoscalar meson state: $P(x, y) \equiv \bar{q}(x)\tau^a\gamma_5 q(y)$ and $A(x, y) \equiv \bar{q}(x)\tau^a\gamma_4\gamma_5 q(y)$, where the quark fields

may have different smearings. To minimize systematic errors arising from different characteristics of the operators, we chose to fit all the available W-P+A correlators simultaneously to obtain a common mass and an amplitude for each correlator. Since the correlators are measured on the same gauge background, in principle we should take into account correlations among different correlators and different time slices of the same correlator. However, the fit range for a typical simultaneous fit is as large as 220 time slices. Having only 45 jackknife samples is not enough to resolve the covariance matrix. Thus the correlated fits cannot be carried out, and we restrict ourselves to uncorrelated fits. One caveat of the uncorrelated fits is that $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ from the uncorrelated fits does not follow the correct χ^2 distribution, and do not reliably imply the goodness of the fits.

The following five correlators were included in the simultaneous fits:

$$\langle A^L(t)A^W(0) \rangle, \langle P^L(t)P^W(0) \rangle, \langle A^L(t)P^W(0) \rangle, \langle P^W(t)P^W(0) \rangle, \text{ and } \langle A^W(t)P^W(0) \rangle, \quad (2.4)$$

where the superscripts indicate the smearing of the source or sink, with W being the Coulomb gauge fixed wall and L being the local operator. Each simultaneous fit gives a common mass am_P , and one amplitude for each correlator, labelled as \mathcal{A}_{AA}^{LW} , \mathcal{A}_{PP}^{LW} , \mathcal{A}_{AP}^{LW} , \mathcal{A}_{PP}^{WW} and \mathcal{A}_{AP}^{WW} , respectively. There are five different ways to determine the pseudoscalar meson decay constant¹, af_P , using these amplitudes:

$$(af_P)^2 = \frac{2Z_A^2}{(am_P)V} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{AA}^{LW} \mathcal{A}_{AP}^{LW}}{\mathcal{A}_{AP}^{WW}} \text{ (I)}, \frac{8[\frac{1}{2}(am_x + am_y) + am_{\text{res}}]^2}{(am_P)^3 V} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{PP}^{LW^2}}{\mathcal{A}_{PP}^{WW}} \text{ (II)}, \frac{2Z_A^2}{(am_P)V} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{AP}^{LW^2}}{\mathcal{A}_{AP}^{WW}} \text{ (III)},$$

$$4Z_A \frac{\frac{1}{2}(am_x + am_y) + am_{\text{res}}}{(am_P)^2 V} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{PP}^{LW} \mathcal{A}_{AP}^{LW}}{\mathcal{A}_{PP}^{WW}} \text{ (IV)}, \text{ and } \frac{2Z_A^2}{(am_P)V} \frac{\mathcal{A}_{AA}^{LW^2} \mathcal{A}_{PP}^{WW}}{\mathcal{A}_{AP}^{WW^2}} \text{ (V)}, \quad (2.5)$$

where $V \equiv (aL)^3$ is the spatial volume of the lattice. These ratios are calculated under a standard jackknife procedure to take into account correlations among different amplitudes. Note that not all of these methods are independent, but some of them may produce statistically more accurate results than the others due to different characteristics of the correlators. (II) and (IV) in fact come from the translation from pseudoscalar density to axial vector current using the axial Ward identity [9], hence the residual mass m_{res} is required. The results for af_P of the $am_t = 0.005$ ensemble from all of these different methods are shown in Fig. 2. As we can see, they all give consistent results except that methods (II) and (IV) give slightly higher results than the rest at large masses, which may indicate different scaling errors resulting from the use of different correlators. In the following analysis, we use results from (III) since it gives the smallest statistical error.

3. Chiral fits: $\text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(3)$ and $\text{SU}(2) \times \text{SU}(2)$

In this section we will discuss our attempts to fit the obtained meson masses and decay constants to formulae predicted by partially quenched chiral perturbation theory (PQ χ PT). (For similar fits for the kaon bag parameter B_K measured on the same lattice configurations see [7, 10].) Using PQ χ PT for three quark masses, corresponding to unquenched $\text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(3)$ χ PT, up to NLO it will turn out that the data at our higher quark masses is not well described by the applicable formulae (Sect. 3.1). Therefore, in Sect. 3.2 we will perform NLO $\text{SU}(2) \times \text{SU}(2)$ fits, dropping terms of order $(m_l/m_s)^2$.

¹Our definition for the decay constant is such that the physical value of f_π is about 130 MeV.

3.1 $SU(3) \times SU(3)$ Chiral Fits

The most natural approach to fit our data from the $N_f = 2 + 1$ ensembles is to use $SU(3) \times SU(3)$ χ PT or its partially quenched variant, describing the dependence of the meson masses and decay constants on the two (in our case degenerate) light quark masses and the heavier strange quark mass by introducing chiral fit parameters to leading order (LO: B_0, f_0) and next-to-leading order (NLO: $L_{4,5,6,8}$), where the latter are commonly referred to as *Gasser-Leutwyler parameters* or *low energy constants* (LECs). From the general formulae given in [6] the $N_f = 2 + 1$ case has been worked out, see, e.g., [1].

When applying these fit forms to our data, we found that using (PQ) χ PT to NLO does not describe our data well up to meson masses comparable to the kaon mass or—equivalently—up to an average quark mass of half the strange quark mass. We performed combined fits to af_{xy} and $(am_{xy})^2$, meaning the decay constant or mass squared of a meson built from valence quarks with masses m_x and m_y , using the two ensembles with dynamical light quark masses of $am_l = 0.005$ and 0.01 . A reasonable $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ could only be obtained by imposing a cut in the average valence quark mass of $am_{\text{avg}} \equiv (am_x + am_y)/2 \leq 0.01$; fits with such a cut are shown in Fig. 3, while the fit parameters are given in Tab. 1. There we conveniently quote the scale-dependent LECs at two commonly used chiral scales of $\Lambda_\chi = 1.0\text{ GeV}$ and 770 MeV . Also included in the table are phenomenological estimates for the LECs from [11] and references therein. Our results show agreement with their NNLO fit values. In Fig. 4 we show fits with the cut chosen to be $am_{\text{avg}} \leq 0.03$. The fits miss almost all the data points inside the fitting range. Therefore, we conclude that NLO- χ PT fits are not reliably applicable in a mass range up to the kaon mass. If one were to extract just the pion sector quantities, i.e., just the physical f_π , m_π , and the physical light quark mass, from the fit results with the low mass cut, one still would include the terms proportional to the strange quark mass. Ideally, one would like to use χ PT to guide the interpolation to the physical value of the latter. However, since we saw that at such a quark mass the fits deviate substantially from the data, this procedure has to be seen as an unsafe or at least questionable one. For the same reasons, a meaningful extraction of quantities in the kaon sector is impossible within this approach.

One could try to extend the range of validity of χ PT by going from NLO to NNLO. The complete formulae are available in the literature [12]. However, this would introduce much more LECs than the number of independent data points which are currently available to us. In addition, under these circumstances, we would not be able to establish whether such a NNLO fit was itself appropriate for this mass range. Were this kinematic region outside the domain of validity of χ PT, such NNLO terms may not correctly describe our results. Instead we followed a different ansatz, namely to base the fit formulae just on the (approximate) chiral symmetry within the light quark doublet, as will be described in the next subsection.

3.2 $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ Chiral Fits

First, we will purely focus on the pion sector. By applying NLO $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ (PQ) χ PT, where terms of order $(m_l/m_s)^2$ have been dropped, the strange quark mass will not explicitly enter the fit formulae. The dynamical strange quark mass present in our simulations acts as a background field and is therefore implicitly contained in the $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ LECs. Of course, in that way we will not be able to correct for the difference between the dynamical strange quark mass value,

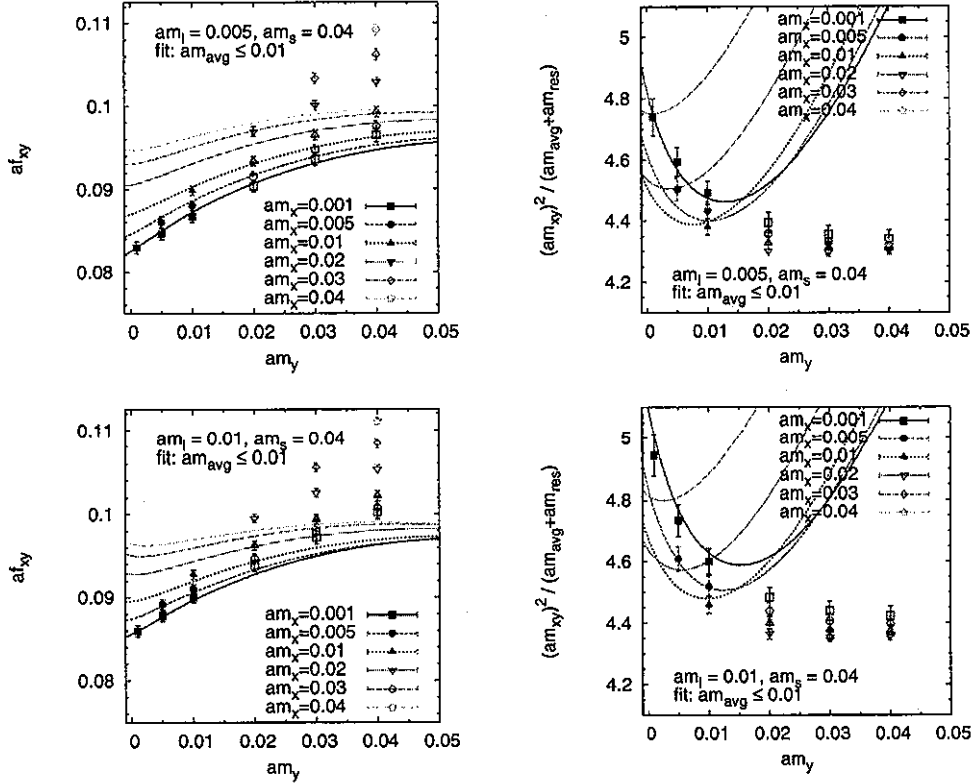


Figure 3: Combined $SU(3) \times SU(3)$ fits for the meson decay constants (*left panels*) and masses (*right panels*) at two different values for the light sea quark mass, valence mass cut $am_{\text{avg}} \leq 0.01$. Points marked by *filled symbols* were included in the fit, while those with *open symbols* were excluded.

which was fixed during the generation of the gauge configuration ($am_s = 0.04$), and its value at the physical point. As we shall see later on after extracting the physical am_s^{phys} , this difference amounts to about 15 percent.

The fit formulae for $N_f = 2$ are derived starting from [6], too, as has been done, for instance, in [13]. Combined fits to af_{xy} and $(am_{xy})^2$ from the two lightest ensembles with a mass cut of $am_{\text{avg}} \leq 0.01$ are shown in Fig. 5, whereas fitted parameters are included in Tab. 1. Here we would like to point out, that—in contrast to $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ χ PT—in the partially quenched theory the same set of LECs (instead of a reduced set due to operator redundancies) appears as in $SU(3) \times SU(3)$, since we have to distinguish between sea and valence quarks. This distinction gives rise to a different functional dependence of the considered quantities on the sea and valence quark masses. (More correctly speaking, we use a $SU(4|2) \times SU(4|2)$ chiral Lagrangian and not a $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ one.)

Following this ansatz, as Fig. 5 suggests, we did not cure the problem of not being able to extend the fit range towards higher quark mass values. The important point is that our formulae do not contain any explicit dependence on the strange quark mass, whose physical value still lies outside the validity of the fit. The dependence on the background strange quark mass is implicitly contained in the LO and NLO fit parameters. One way (and in our opinion the most reliable one)

Table 1: Fitted parameters from different fits with a valence mass cut $am_{\text{avg}} \leq 0.01$. For each fit the LECs are quoted at two different scales Λ_χ . (Note: the value of B_0 depends on the renormalization scheme like the quark masses: to obtain B_0 , e.g., in the $\overline{\text{MS}}(2\text{GeV})$ scheme, one has to divide the here quoted values by $Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\text{GeV})$ from Sect. 4.2.) Also included are the phenomenological estimates from [11]. Errors on L_8 and L_5 in [11] are added by quadrature to give the error on $2L_8 - L_5$.

Λ_χ	$(2L_8 - L_5)$	L_5	$(2L_6 - L_4)$	L_4
SU(3) \times SU(3) : $aB_0 = 2.35(16)$, $af_0 = 0.0541(40)$				
1 GeV	$5.19(45) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.51(99) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$-4.7(4.2) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$-6.7(8.0) \cdot 10^{-5}$
770 MeV	$2.43(45) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$8.72(99) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$-0.1(4.2) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.39(80) \cdot 10^{-4}$
SU(3) \times SU(3) LECs from [11]:				
NLO 770 MeV	$5.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$14.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\equiv 0$	$\equiv 0$
NNLO 770 MeV	$2.3(3.8) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$9.7(1.1) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\equiv 0$	$\equiv 0$
SU(2) \times SU(2) : $aB_0 = 2.414(61)$, $af_0 = 0.0665(21)$				
1 GeV	$4.64(43) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$5.16(73) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$-7.1(6.2) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.3(1.3) \cdot 10^{-4}$
770 MeV	$5.0(4.3) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$9.30(73) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.2(6.2) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.3(1.3) \cdot 10^{-4}$

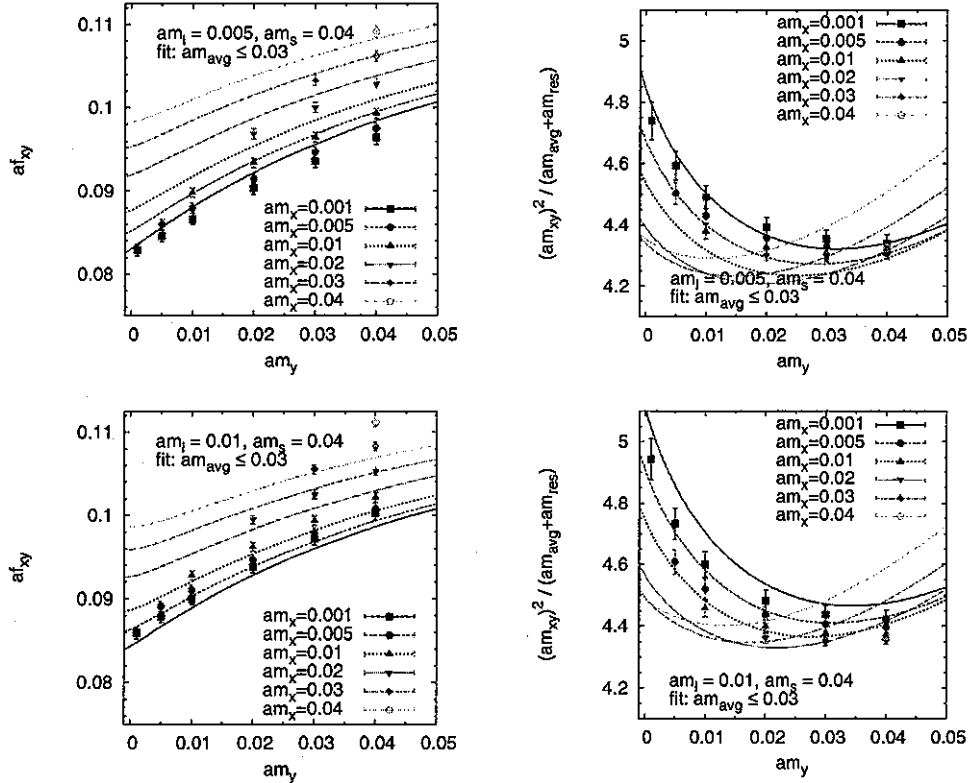


Figure 4: Combined SU(3) \times SU(3) fits for the meson decay constants (left panels) and masses (right panels) at two different values for the light sea quark mass, valence mass cut $am_{\text{avg}} \leq 0.03$. Points marked by filled symbols were included in the fit, while those with open symbols were excluded.

to estimate this dependence would be to repeat the same analysis on a second set of ensembles, generated at a different dynamical value for am_s .

To compare these fit results with the previous ones obtained in $SU(3) \times SU(3)$ χ PT (Sect. 3.1), we use the formulae quoted in [14] (cf. also [15]) to match the three flavor χ PT to the two flavor case at LO. The results for aB_0 , af_0 and the low energy scales $\bar{l}_{3,4}$ (for a definition of the latter see [14]) are shown in Tab. 2. From the fact that the converted $SU(3) \times SU(3)$ fit results almost agree with the $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ fit results, one may argue that the effect of a slightly too high strange quark mass may be neglected for quantities in the pion sector.

Turning the attention now towards the kaon sector, we will have to incorporate the strange quark mass value. Since we already saw that NLO-PQ χ PT fails to describe our data in the region of the kaon mass or even beyond, we decided to demand chiral symmetry properties only for the two light quarks. Analogously to the heavy-light chiral perturbation theory in the B-sector [16, 17] we propose to use $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ χ PT in the presence of K mesons with terms of order $(m_\pi/m_K)^4$ being dropped at NLO. In other words, the K mesons are now not treated as pseudo-Goldstone bosons. Under such considerations, we give, in the following, the fit formulae for the decay constant and squared mass of a meson made from a light valence quark with a mass am_x and a heavier valence strange quark (am_s). Here the dynamical light quark mass (am_l) is taken into account as well, but the dynamical strange quark is viewed as a background field. (We followed the same ansatz to fit the kaon bag parameter B_K [7, 10].)

$$af_K(\chi_x, \chi_l) = af_{0K}^{m_s} \left\{ 1 + \frac{c_1^{m_s}}{(af_0)^2} \chi_l + \frac{c_2^{m_s}}{(af_0)^2} \chi_x - \frac{1}{(4\pi af_0)^2} \left[\frac{\chi_x + \chi_l}{2} \log \frac{\chi_x + \chi_l}{2(a\Lambda_\chi)^2} + \frac{\chi_l - 2\chi_x}{4} \log \frac{\chi_x}{(a\Lambda_\chi)^2} \right] \right\}, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{(am_K)^2(\chi_x, \chi_l)}{\frac{1}{2}(am_s + am_{\text{res}})} = aB_{0K}^{m_s} \left\{ 1 + \frac{d_1^{m_s}}{(af_0)^2} \chi_l + \frac{d_2^{m_s}}{(af_0)^2} \chi_x \right\}. \quad (3.2)$$

Here the mass parameter $\chi_x \equiv 2aB_0(am_x + am_{\text{res}})$ is used. The fit parameters af_{0K} , aB_{0K} , $c_{1,2}$, and $d_{1,2}$ all carry a superscript m_s to indicate that these depend on the strange quark mass value. The parameters af_0 and aB_0 are the same as the $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ χ PT in the pure pion sector. Actually, in the following we fixed these to their values previously determined in the fits of the pure pion sector.

We will use Eqs. (3.1, 3.2) to extrapolate the kaon decay constant and mass to the physical value of the light quark masses at a fixed value of the strange quark mass am_s . Repeating this for different values of am_s allows us then to interpolate to the physical strange quark mass point as well. For the moment, since we only have data at one value for the dynamical strange quark mass, we can only vary the valence strange quark mass. For future runs, one should consider to have at least two sets of ensembles at different values of am_s to allow for an interpolation between dynamical strange quark mass points. Finally, the fits were performed at $am_s = 0.03$ and 0.04 , using all the points with light (dynamical, valence) quark masses $am_{l,x} \leq 0.01$, i.e., the two ensembles with the lightest quark masses. Such fits at $am_s = 0.04$ are shown in Fig. 6, where the diamonds indicate the extrapolations to the physical light quark mass, am_l^{phys} , at the fixed am_s . By interpolating between the results at these two values for the strange quark mass, we are able to extract af_K and am_K at a

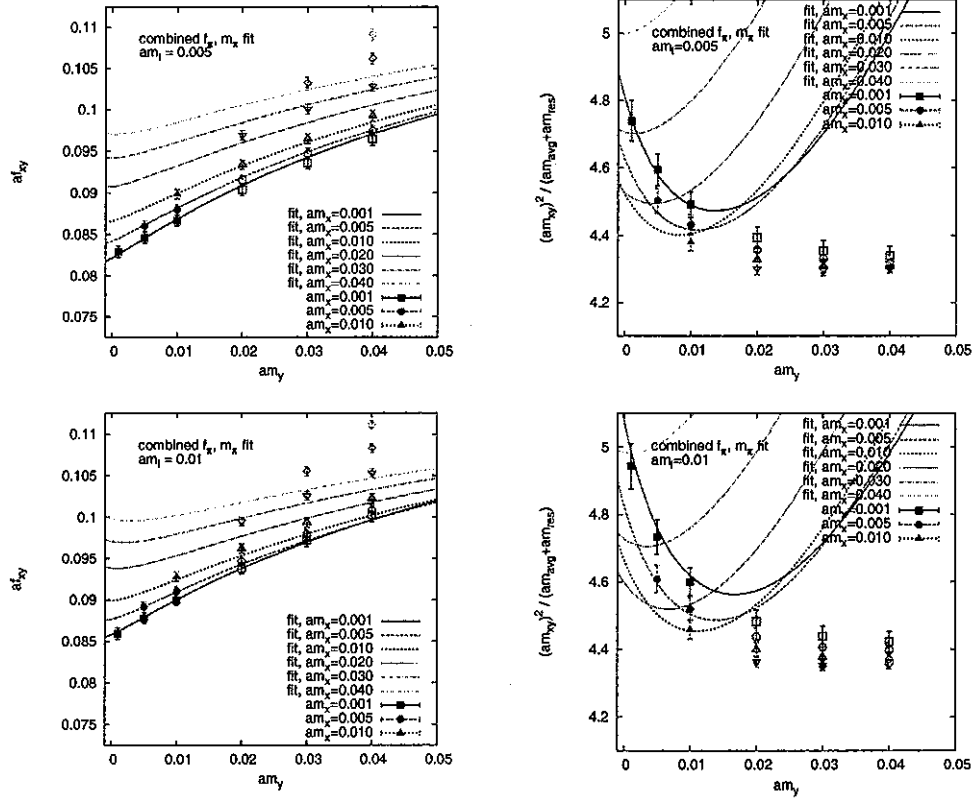


Figure 5: Combined $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ fits for the meson decay constants (*left panels*) and masses (*right panels*) at two different values for the light sea quark mass, valence mass cut $am_{\text{avg}} \leq 0.01$. Points marked by *filled symbols* were included in the fit, while those with *open symbols* were excluded.

Table 2: Comparison of converted $SU(3) \times SU(3)$ fit parameters with those from $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ fits. Low energy scales $\bar{l}_{3,4}$ are defined at $\Lambda = 139\text{MeV}$.

	aB_0	af_0	\bar{l}_3	\bar{l}_4
$SU(3) \times SU(3)$, conv.	2.457(78)	0.0661(18)	2.87(28)	4.10(05)
$SU(2) \times SU(2)$	2.414(61)	0.0665(21)	3.13(33)	4.43(14)

determined physical strange quark mass, am_s^{phys} , or, vice versa, use either the physical value (given the lattice spacing) of f_K or m_K to set am_s^{phys} .

4. Obtaining Physical Results

First, we will discuss how the lattice scale was set and the points of physical quark masses were determined. In the remainder of this section we will utilize a non-perturbative renormalization scheme (RI/MOM) to obtain the quark masses in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at $\mu = 2\text{GeV}$.

4.1 Determination of am_l^{phys} , am_s^{phys} , a^{-1}

Given the reservations to use either the ρ -meson mass (width of the resonance) or the Sommer-

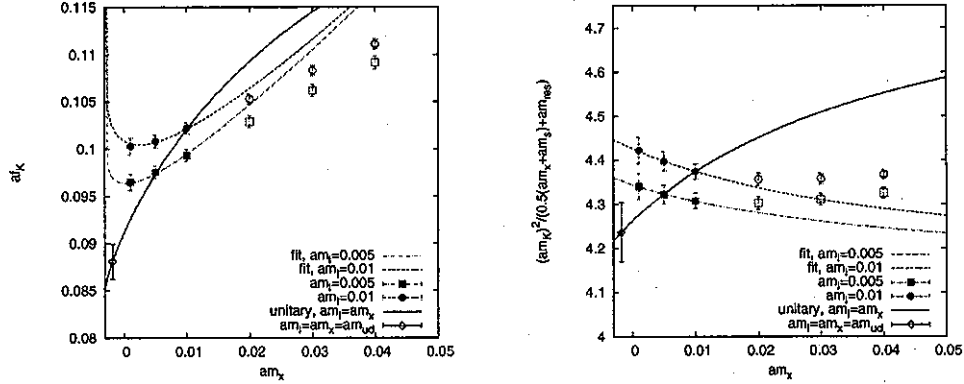


Figure 6: $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ fits for the kaon sector. *Left panel:* Kaon decay constant, *right panel:* Kaon mass for $am_s = 0.04$. Points with *filled symbols* were included in the fit, while those with *open symbols* were excluded.

scale (ten percent uncertainty due to phenomenological models) to set the lattice scale, here we will use the mass of the Ω^- baryon, a state made out of three strange quarks, instead. One advantage of using this baryon mass, is that up to NLO in χ PT it is free of logarithms containing the light quark masses [18]. Therefore the extrapolation of the measured masses to the light physical mass can be easily performed using a linear ansatz without an uncertainty due to chiral logarithms. We used the measured Ω^- masses [19] with $am_s = 0.03$ and 0.04 extrapolated to the light physical masses (using the configurations with $am_l = 0.005$ and 0.01) to interpolate to the value of the physical strange quark mass.

The quark masses were obtained from the $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ fits described in Sect. 3.2. For the light quark mass we solved for a pion mass of $m_\pi = 135.0 \text{ MeV}$, corresponding to the physical uncharged pion mass, while for the strange quark mass the fit to the kaon mass was solved at $m_K = 495.7 \text{ MeV}$, which is the quadratically averaged neutral and charged kaon mass.

Since these two determinations depend on each other (the lattice scale is needed to convert the input masses into lattice units, whereas the quark masses are needed for the extrapolation in the light and interpolation in the strange quark masses for the baryon mass), we performed these two steps iteratively, starting with an initial guess for the quark masses. After eight iterations no further relevant change in the parameters were observed. The final values for $1/a$, a , am_l , am_s can be found in Table 3 (including only the statistical error).

Finally, with the knowledge of the values for the quark masses corresponding to their physical values, our chiral fits were used to extrapolate the meson decay constant to $f_\pi = 124.1(3.6) \text{ MeV}$ and interpolate to $f_K = 149.6(3.6) \text{ MeV}$ (statistical error only). Compared to their experimentally observed values [20] of $130.7(0.1)(0.36)$ and $159.8(1.4)(0.44) \text{ MeV}$, our values are about five or six percent too low, but our measured ratio $(af_K)/(af_\pi) = 1.205(18)$ agrees within the uncertainty with the experimental value of $1.223(12)$, indicating possible scaling effects in our results.

An interesting application of the latter result is to use it for the determination of the ratio $|V_{us}|/|V_{ud}|$ of CKM-matrix elements, as has been pointed out in [21]. Using the input for the branching ratios $\Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu\nu(\gamma))$ and $\Gamma(\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu(\gamma))$ plus radiative electroweak corrections from [20], we obtain $|V_{us}|/|V_{ud}| = 0.2292(35)$ from our result for the decay constant ratio. This implies

Table 3: Determined lattice scale and spacing and unrenormalized quark masses ($am_x^{\text{phys}} = am_x^{\text{bare}} + am_{\text{res}}$).

a^{-1}/GeV	a/fm	am_l^{bare}	am_l^{phys}	am_s^{bare}	am_s^{phys}
1.729(28)	0.1141(18)	-0.001847(58)	0.001300(58)	0.0343(16)	0.0375(16)

$|V_{us}| = 0.2232(34)$, if $|V_{ud}| = 0.97377(27)$ from super-allowed nuclear β -decays [20] is taken into account. The quoted error combines both the errors from our determination of f_K/f_π (statistical only) and the other input quantities. Here the main contribution comes from the decay constants, e.g., in the case of $|V_{us}|$ its contribution is 0.0033, whereas the other errors add up to 0.0005.

4.2 Non-Perturbative Renormalization and Quark Masses

The renormalization factor $Z_m = 1/Z_S$ needed to convert the extracted quark masses to the commonly used $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at a scale of 2 GeV has been calculated (amongst others) using $16^3 \times 32$, $L_s = 16$ DWF configurations with $N_f = 2 + 1$ flavors [22]. (For details on the used configurations, cf. [4].) We first matched the bare lattice operators to the RI/MOM scheme using the non-perturbative Rome-Southampton technique [23], followed by a perturbative matching to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme. Since DWF were used, we benefit from the controlled (small amount of) chiral symmetry breaking, resulting in $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved operators/currents with reduced operator mixing.

In particular, we calculated the renormalization factor Z_m in the *regularization independent* (RI-)scheme according to

$$Z_m^{\text{RI}}(ap) = \frac{Z_q}{Z_S}(ap) \frac{Z_A}{Z_q}(ap) \frac{1}{Z_A}, \quad (4.1)$$

where the first two factors were obtained from the renormalized amputated vertex functions Λ_S^{ren} and Λ_A^{ren} ($\Lambda_x^{\text{ren}} = (Z_x/Z_q)\Lambda_x$), respectively, and the last factor was obtained by measuring the appropriate hadronic matrix element (see [4]). The four loop matching from the RI to the *renormalization group invariant* (RGI-)scheme has been applied to extract $Z_m^{\text{RI/MOM}}(2\text{GeV})$, which then was converted to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -scheme via three loop matching [24]. Finally, we get $Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\text{GeV}) = 1.656(48)(11)$, where the first error is the statistical one and the second one estimates the systematics due to residual chiral symmetry breaking. The latter was obtained from the difference which arises if instead of Λ_A the combination $(\Lambda_A + \Lambda_V)/2$ is used in the determination of Z_m .

Using this result combined with the lattice spacing we obtain the quark masses via

$$m_x = Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\text{GeV}) \cdot (1/a) \cdot am_x^{\text{phys}}. \quad (4.2)$$

The physical light quark mass (which, in fact, is the average up- and down-quark mass) we measure is $m_l = 3.72(16)\text{MeV}$, while for the strange quark mass we get a value of $m_s = 107.3(4.5)\text{MeV}$. (The quoted errors include the combined error from $Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$ but only the statistical ones from other quantities.) This means we observe a quark mass ratio of $m_l : m_s = 1 : 28.8(4)$.

Conclusions & Outlook

After realizing that fits to NLO χ PT for three flavors are problematic up to the physical strange quark mass once sufficiently light quark masses have been reached, we found that using two flavor

χ PT for the pionic sector is a much more reliable approach. It eliminates the questionable dependence of the pion mass and decay constant on the strange quark mass value explicitly. Nevertheless, by converting our three flavor χ PT fit parameters to the two flavor case, a sufficient agreement between the two approaches could be established. We quoted the fitted LO and NLO parameters for both the two and three flavor case.

By only demanding chiral symmetry properties for the two lightest quarks, we were able to apply $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ χ PT to the kaon sector and successfully extracted the kaon mass and decay constant, despite the caveat that we had to include partially quenched strange quarks in that analysis because currently we are lacking data at a second value for the dynamical strange quark mass.

By using the experimentally measured values for m_π , m_K , and m_{Ω^-} , we were able to extract the physical average light quark mass and strange quark mass, where for the conversion to the $\overline{MS}(2\text{GeV})$ via the RI/MOM scheme a non-perturbative renormalization technique was used. The pion and kaon decay constants were extrapolated or interpolated to these quark mass values. We also derived the ratio of CKM-matrix elements $|V_{us}|/|V_{ud}|$ from f_K/f_π . For the moment, no estimates for systematic errors (except for Z_m) are given, which we shall do in a forthcoming publication [25].

Currently, we are running simulations at a larger lattice volume ($32^3 \times 64$, $L_s = 16$), where also a second value for the strange quark mass will be included. (For a status report see [26].) These simulations will allow us to estimate the size of finite volume errors as well as to interpolate between dynamical strange quark mass values, resulting in a more reliable result for the kaon sector.

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